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CAMBON'S RETURN.

The French Ambassador a Visitor at the White House.

PAYS A GLOWING TRIBUTE

To the New President of the French Republic, who, he says, is an Ardent Admirer of the United States—M. Cambon Claims France is Misjudged by a Literature that is not Read by the Serious People of That Country—World at Large Knows Little of the Real France.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The French ambassador, M. Cambon, called at the white house to-day to pay his respects to the President after an extended visit to Paris, covering the period in which the Spanish-American treaty of peace was concluded. The election of M. Loubet as president of France occurred a few days before the ambassador left Paris for Washington. He paid a farewell call on the new president, who after a high tribute to the United States, charged the ambassador to convey a personal expression of good will to President McKinley. The visit at the white house was quite informal. The entire meeting was void of ceremony.

The ambassador at the embassy, while declining to discuss political questions, spoke to the Associated Press of the advent of the new president of France and his high regard for the United States. M. Loubet, he described as of medium height, about sixty years old, of simple, unobtrusive appearance, very clear eye, and a clean-cut mouth, indicative of firmness. He enjoys universal esteem throughout France on account of his service as prime minister and as president of the senate, and his rugged integrity.

In this connection the ambassador remarked that most people abroad knew little of the real France; they misjudged her by a literature which is not read in France by serious people and on account of the places of amusement and pleasure which are more frequented by foreigners than by Frenchmen. The real France, the ambassador said, is unknown to most of the people abroad. French family life is much more strict and much more exclusive than any other in the world, and it is difficult, therefore, for a foreigner to get a right conception of it and be able to speak of it. Moreover, the Frenchman does not want any outsider to penetrate his "foyer," which to the Frenchman means home.

Having in view these considerations, M. Cambon says M. Loubet is essentially a representative of the innate virtue of the French race. He has concentrated himself to his family and to his children. He is extremely laborious, like the genuine Frenchman, and under his bon homie he hides a force of resistance which is remarkable. The ambassador feels confident that in America homage will be paid to a man who, like the majority of the great men of this country, is self made, and who has attained by his own merit to the highest honor in France.

The ambassador said that M. Loubet, like M. Faure, greatly admires the United States and her institutions and has no other desire than to see during his presidency the traditional friendship between the United States and France strengthened and developed.

DEWEY'S HEALTH

Is Breaking Under the Tremendous Strain to Which He Has Been Subjected—Has Aged Greatly in Last Few Months.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—When his attention was called to the statement coming from Vancouver to the effect that Admiral Dewey is breaking down, and cannot last a month longer, Secretary Long said that he had no information whatever on this point. The stories of the admiral's ill health have been in circulation with more or less persistency for the past four months. They are all traceable to private reports, and though officers of the navy who have returned recently from Manila state that Dewey's health, so far as it could be gauged from his appearance, appears to be about the same as it has been for the past year, agree that the private reports probably have a fair basis of fact.

It is not denied by these officers that the admiral has aged in appearance notably within the past year, his hair is undoubtedly white and his features show signs of that weakness which might be expected to come with advancing years. Admiral Dewey will be sixty-two years old next December, and for many years has not been a strong man physically. Meantime he has had imposed upon him the most severe, and exacting duties so that it is but natural that his frail physique should show the effect of the tremendous strain. It is said by persons familiar with the Philippine climate that the second year is the hardest to bear for a Caucasian, and Dewey soon will begin his second year. In addition to this, he labors under the drawback of having undergone a most severe surgical operation for the relief of his liver. A man needs a sound liver in the Philippines, of all places. These facts lead naval officers to believe reports that Dewey is showing signs of physical strain.

On the other hand, as already stated, there is absolutely no official evidence on file at the department to show that this is true. The full medical history of Admiral Dewey is among the records of the bureau of medicine and surgery. They show every ailment that he has experienced since he has been in the navy, as well as the results of the physical examinations he has undergone when he has been promoted from time to time. But these do not disclose any complaint at this time; the admiral has not been made the subject of a sick report since he went to Manila. Some time ago the President feared that the great strain he was under might overtax him, so he called Dewey, through Secretary Long, per-

mission to return to the United States. The admiral declined to avail himself of this permission and asked permission to stay, saying that in his opinion duty required that he should finish the task he had begun at Manila. The President accepted this statement, and Dewey remains by his own wish; he is free to return to the United States whenever he cares to do so, and the department will relieve him by cabled orders.

In that case, Captain N. H. Dyer, the commander of the Baltimore, who is the senior captain on the Asiatic station, would have command of the Asiatic squadron temporarily, and probably would be relieved later by one of the rear admirals recently created, nearly all of whom are anxious to assume active flag rank before retirement.

EX-MINISTER'S OPINION

On the Insubordination of the Filipinos—Worst Thing That Could Have Happened to Them.

HONG KONG, Feb. 8, via San Francisco, March 9.—In an interview with the Associated Press correspondent, John Barrett, late United States minister to Siam, who is passing through Hong Kong, en route home, said: "The collision at Manila is the most disastrous thing that could have happened to the Filipino cause for independence. Now that the treaty is ratified, right after the opening of hostilities, the Filipino leaders are almost dumfounded, and are completely at a loss as to the future policy. They candidly admit that the worst blow possible has been struck at their prospects. One even confessed to me that the very best thing that they could do now was to disband, disarm and quietly yield to American control, trusting that full justice would eventually be done."

"I have always had sympathy for the Filipinos, and regarded them as comparing favorably with the Asiatic natives, hoping that with the guidance and control of our American government they would solve at least an autonomous government that would relieve us of the responsibilities and difficulties of direct government, and I am still hopeful that these clouds and storms may be only temporary, and a happy solution of the great problem successfully reached."

MANILA IS QUIET.

The Negro Commissioners Have Been Doing Good Work.

MANILA, March 9, 4:10 p. m.—The Maritime Steam Navigation company's steamer Nustra Senora del Rosario has arrived here from Iloilo and reports all quiet there, although skirmishing is frequent in the outlying districts.

The Negro commissioners landed on Friday last at Bacod and have been doing excellent work since. The St. Paul landed a battalion of troops at Negros on March 4. Colonel Smith and the other officers were magnificently received and entertained by the natives, who were extremely kind and courteous. The occasion was generally celebrated with enthusiasm.

Within an hour of landing the signal corps had established communication with Iloilo, Captain Tilly reporting the news of the reception to General Miller. Goodall's battalion was subsequently landed at Cebu without opposition, and is now quartered in the city.

The steamer Gloria, which has arrived here from Cebu, in the north-east part of the island of Luzon, reports that the steamer San Juanquin is stranded, that her cargo has been jettisoned and that her native crew mutilated on February 5 and murdered the Spanish officers of the vessel. Some of the mutineers are reported to have been arrested at Vigan.

The British first-class cruiser Power has arrived here from Hong Kong in order to relieve the first-class cruiser Narcissus.

The United States transport Arizona has sailed.

All is quiet at Manila.

SHOWING OFF.

United States Troops, en Route to Manila, Stop off at Malta.

VALETTE, Isle of Malta, March 9.—The United States transport Sheridan, from New York, February 15, for Manila, arrived here yesterday morning. By permission of the Governor of Malta, General Sir Arthur James Lyon Freemantle, the American troops, consisting of 2,000 men, landed to-day, and the governor, attended by his staff, inspected them on the Florina parade grounds. Subsequently the Americans marched past, and created a splendid impression.

Admiral Sir John Ommanney Hopkins, commander-in-chief on the Mediterranean station, and Major General Lord Congleton, commanding the infantry brigade, with their staffs, were present. There was also a large attendance of naval and military men, and an immense concourse of spectators.

The troops on board the United States transport Sheridan consist of the Twelfth United States Infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth United States Infantry. The detachment is commanded by Col. Smith.

Talmage Resigns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, who for nearly four years, has been the pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of this city, to-day sent a letter to the session of that church, tendering his resignation. The explanation made in the letter is as follows: "The increasing demands made upon me by religious journalism and the continuous calls for more general work in the cities have of late years caused frequent interruption of my pastoral work. It is not right that this condition of affairs should further continue."

Kipling's Condition.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Mr. Kipling was removed to-day to another room in the hotel. The new room is much larger, and has a more cheerful outlook. It is hoped the change will do the patient good. He is much improved, and took a breakfast of beef tea, oysters and eggs. Little Elsie is sitting up in bed, and is on the high road to recovery.

At 10 o'clock to-night is was announced that Mr. Kipling was sleeping soundly, and had been for several hours. He was reported as being much better.

No Ground for Anxiety.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—So many sensational publications have been made concerning the alleged disturbed affairs in Santiago that the secretary of war called to General Wood to ascertain the facts. General Wood has replied that there is absolutely no ground whatsoever for apprehension or anxiety as reported.

BRIBERY CHARGES

Being Investigated by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

MONEY FLOATING AROUND.

Several Members Testify That They Heard of Offers of Cash Made to Induce Legislators to Stand by Jenks, the Democratic Senatorial Nominee—The McCarrell Bill Advocates Accused of Tempting Support With Money—No Direct Accusation.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 9.—George A. Jenks, the Democratic caucus nominee for United States senator, was an interested spectator at tonight's session of the bribery investigation committee.

George Knox McCain, of the Philadelphia Press, was recalled and testified that Representative Sylvester S. Smith, of Cameron, told him that he had been offered \$250 to vote to reconsider the vote by which the McCarrell bill had been postponed by the house, until March 21. The name of the party making the offer was not developed.

Representative B. Frank Miller, of Northampton, repeated his allegation that Representative Charles B. Spatz, of Berks, had told him that there was \$50 in it for signing the papers in the hands of ex-Senator John J. Coyle, of Philadelphia, to stand by Mr. Jenks for senator and that afterward Mr. Spatz offered him \$100. "A reputable member of the house," Mr. Miller continued, "told me that he thought the name of Representative John F. Hoy, of Clarion, was on the paper." Mr. Miller produced a small memorandum book from which he read the following:

"On January 25, 1899, offered by Spatz \$50 to Hill and Miller, later \$100. Coyle, on the evening of the same date to sign my name to paper pledging support to Democratic nominee and binding myself to do so."

Miller said there was a general understanding with Coyle and Spatz that certain legislation was to be supported for which money would be divided "among the boys."

"That memorandum was made when?" Mr. Voorhees asked.

"On January 26, the day after the transaction," Mr. Miller replied.

Representative Peter J. Criste, of Northumberland, was recalled and testified that when ex-Representative Thomas Moyle, of Luzerne, spoke to him about the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was postponed, Moyle had said that Representative Gruver, of Luzerne, was to second the motion. Mr. Criste afterward asked Mr. Gruver: if this was true and he made no reply.

Mr. Criste knew of no member of the house who had been corruptly approached on the bill.

Thought it Meant Money.

Representative Irvin N. Johnson, of Northampton, said he had a conversation with Coyle in the corridor of the capitol just prior to the house Democratic caucus to consider the McCarrell bill, in which Coyle said: "You help us out and I'll see you right after."

"What do you understand Coyle mean by that?" Mr. Johnson was asked.

"I thought that if we would stand by him he would give me some money."

Mr. Miller said he understood Coyle's offer of money at the Lochiel hotel was intended to induce him to sign the paper pledging the Democrats to stand by Mr. Jenks. Coyle promised Miller if he would vote for the McCarrell bill he would send a party to Easton and get 100 signers to a paper endorsing his action.

Miller did not see Coyle after the Democratic caucus. Mr. Miller said Representative Hersch, of Montgomery, told him that he was corruptly approached on the bill. The witness said he went to Coyle's room frequently for the purpose of finding out what was going on, and "possibly a man might tumble to the big reward that was offered for bribery."

Representative Daniel K. Hoch, of Berks, said he was told by Mr. Miller that there was something in it for those who signed the Jenks paper. Representative Wellington R. Rosenberry, of Montgomery, made a voluntary statement relative to his connection with the McCarrell bill and the Jenks paper. He said he was never offered directly or indirectly one cent by Mr. Coyle or anybody else to vote for the bill.

Chairman Fow asked Mr. Rosenberry several questions based on a telegram he had received with reference to a Montgomery county petition to the witness to vote for the McCarrell bill. It was marked personal and confidential and the chairman refused to disclose the signer's name. Mr. Voorhees wanted it made a part of the record and the committee refused.

Seventeen Short.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 9.—Senator Quay was seventeen votes short of the number necessary to elect on to-day's joint ballot for United States senator. Congressman Galusha A. Grow, who polled three votes yesterday dropped back to one. These were the only changes in the voting. The ballot follows: Senator Quay, 95; Jenks, 75; Daltell, 19; Stone, 4; Stewart, 1; Irvin, 5; Huff, 1; Rice, 2; Markle, 1; Grow, 1; Smith, 1; Widener, 3; Tubbs, 1; total, 227; necessary to a choice, 117; paired 30; no election; absent without pairs, 1.

Senator Penrose's Statement.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 9.—Before returning to Washington to-night Senator Penrose gave out the following statement:

"I was indeed delighted with the good feeling existing among the friends of Senator Quay and with the earnestness and the fighting spirit expressed in the

caucus last night. Senator Quay's colors are in loyal hands and they will not be struck to any band of insurgents. His candidacy represents all that is regular and stalwart in the Republican organization of Pennsylvania. The few members who, for personal or other motives, are leading this fight of the Republican bolters against the caucus nominee cannot succeed. I am convinced that when the senate reconvenes Pennsylvania will have two representatives in that body and that I shall still be the junior senator."

An "Alleged" Friend.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Charles Barnes, the alleged friend of ex-Senator Quay and who was arraigned in police court yesterday charged with stealing twenty-one typewriters, was arraigned to-day and remanded until to-morrow. The police stated to-day that Barnes is wanted by the Pennsylvania authorities.

MADE NO REQUEST.

Of the United States—Italy Did not Ask This Country to Support her in Her Chinese Demands.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Italian government, through its representatives in Washington, lately laid before the authorities here its purpose to ask of China a port on San Mun bay, and has invited an expression from this government as to its attitude. In response, it is understood that Secretary Hay, as well as the President, made it clear that the United States would pursue the same course as toward Russia, British and German occupation of Chinese ports, namely, disinterested neutrality. The exchanges have been verbal and rather informal, more in the nature of diplomatic soundings than direct propositions. They have given occasion to erroneous publications, to the effect that Italy had asked the United States to support her demand on China, and that this government, in a pointed note from Secretary Hay, had refused. It is stated in an eminent and authoritative quarter that Italy made no such request for American support, and that there was no declaration from this government as to the circumstances of the negotiations, as explained in this authoritative quarter, are as follows:

When Italy determined to seek a port on the Chinese coast she addressed those powers having large interests in China, notifying them of her purpose. Owing to the good will between Italy and this country, as well as the American interests in China, a notification was presented to the state department here. While Italy is said to have had no desire, through this notification, to enlist the support of the United States, she was desirous of pursuing the usual diplomatic course when a move of this character is contemplated; namely, learn whether the United States would be either, first, favorable; second, disinterested; third, opposed. In short, before proceeding, Italy desired to know what attitude the United States would take as to the Italian demand on China.

The reply of Secretary Hay, which is said to have been verbal, was in response to this notification and soundings from the Italian authorities. In this reply the President is said to have given his personal concurrence. In substance, it was an announcement that the United States would in no way change its attitude it had maintained thus far, when Great Britain, Germany and Russia made advances toward China, but would continue to observe a position of disinterestedness. Instead of being a denial of any request, the reply was accepted by the Italian government as entirely satisfactory, and as placing it in the same position as other European powers who had sought ports in China. This, it is said, brings the negotiations at Washington to a close in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Italian authorities. The reported action of Italy since then in making its demands on China, and following it up with threats of a demonstration, have not been officially communicated here.

THE PAULIST FATHERS

In Full Accord With the Teachings of the Pope—They Have Sent a Letter of Submission to Rome.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The following official statement as to the action of the Paulist fathers upon the publication of the recent letter of the Pope on Americanism, which touches upon the teachings of the late Father Isaac T. Hecker, the founder of the congregation of missionary priests of St. Paul the Apostle, as interpreted in Abbe Klein's French translation of his life, was issued to-day:

"As soon as the Pope's letter to Cardinal Gibbons had been published in the daily papers, the Paulist fathers sent a telegram to Cardinal Rampolla, assuring him that they entirely acquiesced in the teachings of the holy father, and that they would shortly send a letter expressing this more fully. This was immediately prepared and sent. It makes a detailed statement of absolute obedience of the Paulist fathers to the letter and spirit of the pope's teachings, quoting their rule as to the thorough spirit of obedience and loyalty to Rome prescribed for the fathers."

"When a new translation of 'the life of Father Hecker' is prepared it will emphasize the pope's teaching and conform to his judgment in every respect." None of the members of the Paulist community could give any further details concerning the letter sent to the pope, preferring that any future publication regarding it should be made from Rome. Following is a copy of the telegram referred to above, which was sent to Cardinal Rampolla, immediately upon the publication of the pope's encyclical by the Very Rev. George Deshon, superior general:

"The Paulist fathers about to dispatch a letter of adherence, fully embrace the teachings of Leo XIII."

GOULD BLACKMAIL CASE.

Mrs. Cody is Found Guilty of Attempting to Extort Money From Millionaire's Estate.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—Mrs. Margaret E. Cody has been convicted of attempting to blackmail George and Helen Gould. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty to-night, after being out eight hours. A recommendation for mercy was made. The court will convene at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the usual motion will be heard and sentence will be passed. It is likely that Mrs. Cody will receive a light sentence on account of her age.

The jury balloted seven times before agreeing, the first ballot standing: Guilty, 8; not guilty, 3; blank, 1. Mrs. Cody had remained in her chair in the court room most of the afternoon. The court adjourned waiting to hear her fate, and all but fainting when she heard the verdict of guilty. It was a quarter of an hour before she had recovered sufficiently to allow herself to be conducted back to jail.

NAVAL ESTIMATES

Of England Submitted to the House of Commons.

THE UNIQUE CIRCUMSTANCES

That Attend Their Presentation. Ahead is the Conference for International Disarmament, but at the Same Time Great Britain is Going to be Prepared to Meet all Emergencies—The Programmes for Naval Improvement of Other Nations Not Reassuring from a Peace Standpoint—The Intermittent Eastern Question.

LONDON, March 9.—In introducing the navy estimates in the house of commons to-day the first lord of the admiralty, the Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen said never had estimates been submitted under more unique circumstances. Ahead was the conference for international disarmament while behind were the incidents of last November, and while a comparison of the naval strength of the various countries was in everybody's mouth, the most striking confidence was shown in British preparedness to meet all emergencies.

The continental powers, he further said, were disturbed by the allegation that Great Britain was preparing with a particular purpose for aggressive action; but, the minister asserted, the idea never entered the mind of the government. He then proceeded to detail the naval programme.

Mr. Goschen said her majesty's government proposed to make Wei-Hai-Wei (the war port on the northern coast of the Shan-Tung peninsula) a secondary naval base, pointing out that it would be a most valuable anchorage and of the greatest importance in any operations in Chinese waters, and adding that it was proposed to expend £1,300,000 on Wei-Hai-Wei during the present year and £1,500,000 next year.

Continuing, Mr. Goschen informed the house that the personnel of the navy for the coming year would be increased by 4,250 men, making a total of 110,540 at a cost of £7,474,000.

Comparing the pay of the personnel, Mr. Goschen said that while Great Britain paid £7,000,000 and France £2,000,000, Russia paid only £445,000. He could not understand how that was, but that was all the estimates revealed.

Referring to ship building, he said the coming programme had been framed after consideration of the programmes of the other powers. A study of these programmes, he pointed out, was not reassuring. The United States, Russia, France, Japan, Italy and Germany had under construction 685,000 tons of warships, or 235,000 tons more than was contemplated in the present estimates.

This had forced the government to draw up a new programme. Excluding last year's supplemental programme, it provided for two iron clads, two armored cruisers and three smaller cruisers, of a specially high speed.

The Money Required.

The money required, therefore, for the coming year, was £550,000 and the total under ship building vote, including the liabilities for last year's original and supplementary programmes, would be £12,317,000, an increase of over £2,000,000. The total estimates were £26,594,000.

For armament, Mr. Goschen asked an increase of £161,000,000, chiefly for the construction of guns, but also for more ammunition for practice, which, he asserts, was a matter of enormous importance as shown by the late war.

After speaking of the necessity for an increased ship building vote, he said there were the votes required by the present situation.

"But," he added, "would that the action of other nations, resulting from the coming international conference, could make it possible for us to diminish or modify the programme while, of course, maintaining our standard and relative position."

Mr. Goschen then announced in behalf of her majesty's government that if the other great naval powers were prepared to diminish their programmes, Great Britain was prepared to modify hers. But if the czar's hopes were not realized, the programme would have to stand, and he (Mr. Goschen) expressed the hope that those who were proposing to attack the country's expenditure would not attempt to dissuade the people from bearing the taxation necessary to carry on the duties of the empire.

In conclusion the first lord of the admiralty said the estimates were "simply the embodiment of the feelings of a peace-loving, determined nation." (Cheers.)

Mr. Goschen emphasized the purely defensive objects of the naval increase, but said that in view of the construction by her rivals of fast cruisers with the avowed purpose of praying upon British commerce and Great Britain's food supply in the event of war, England was forced to build five new cruisers particularly swift, in order to circumvent these schemes. He also said that the four armored cruisers now being built under the original programme would be the most powerful ships in the world.

Will Support China.

LONDON, March 9.—In the house of commons to-day replying to a question on the subject, the parliament secretary of the foreign office, Rt. Hon. William St. John Broderick, said her majesty's government had not modified its undertaking to support China against a power committing aggression in China because the latter had granted British subjects permission to make or support a railroad or public work. But, he added, the

government did not anticipate that a question of this description would arise with respect to the British contract for the northern railroads.

The foregoing question and answer arose from the Russian protest against the British railroad contract, and the statement of the British minister at Peking, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, that any attempt to repudiate the contract will be regarded as a breach of faith meriting retributive measures. He at the same time recalled Lord Salisbury's assurances of support for China if another power attempted to force her to repudiate the contract.

NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION.

Reyes at Bocas del Toro—Minister Chas. Burdette Hart Sails for New York.

COLON, Colombia, March 9.—Via Galveston, Texas—Advises received here to-day from Bocas del Toro say General Reyes, the Nicaraguan officer, who headed the recent revolution at Bluefields, and who succeeded in escaping from that place, is still at Bocas del Toro. Nothing is known as to his future movements.

Charles Burdette Hart, the United States minister to Colombia, and Senator Guzman, the Colombian consul, sailed for New York yesterday. The steamer Isabel will shortly leave Panama, in order to make an attempt to save the American steamer Starbuck, which went ashore on February 28, between Amapala and Corinto, and which was first reported to be a total loss.

A THRILLING STORY

Of Pere Henry's Captivity Among the Chinese Fanatics—Was Often Threatened With Death.

TACOMA, Wash., March 9.—Oriental adventures just received state:

The Chung King correspondent of the North China Daily News sends the following thrilling story of Pere Henry's captivity, related by himself: "On the 15th of January, Yu Mantze found himself completely surrounded by the Fantai troops. His escape was impossible, so he came to me and told me to get away to the imperial troops at once, as the Fantai had promised his followers their lives if they delivered me up safely. I started away immediately, the personnel accompanying me. We had not gone far before we were overtaken by about 500 of Yu's men, who wished to kill me, and would have done so but for the earnest exhortations of Yu. He explained how the Fantai had promised them their lives and liberty if they delivered me up, so that if they killed me they would be destroyed and finally how the country would be invaded by a foreign army, and they would be exterminated. Yu's counsel prevailed, and the would-be murderers lined themselves into my body-guard, and escorted me to the outskirts of the imperial troops."

Yu's men a month ago numbered 8,000 but he had only 2,000 now. The Fantai, having struck fear into their hearts, Three hundred were killed in the big fight a short while ago. I was treated kindly during the whole of my captivity; any man Yu heard reviling me he knocked down. Yu was quite afraid to kill me, although I invited him to do so. He carried me around from city to city and made me witness the murder of many Christians. One old man who was sixty-five years old, was killed before my eyes. Yu is backed up by the local officials and the gentry, the latter helping him with money, the former by shutting their eyes."

Will End in Dreyfus's Pardon.

LONDON, March 10.—The Daily News publishes an interview with Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, who is represented as having said:

"The fireworks of the Dreyfus affair are only just commencing. One thing is certain. It is all up with General De Boisdeffre. He and General Roget are responsible for Colonel Henry's forgery and death. All the excitement, however, will end in smoke and the pardon of Dreyfus."

As a Practical Joke.

PARIS, March 9.—The Gaulois says the dynamite cartridges found near the Toulon arsenal were placed there as a practical joke, and adds that they contained harmless blasting powder. The Gaulois may be correct, but the real truth will not be known until the official inquiry is concluded.

The Peace Conference.

THE HAGUE, March 9.—The peace conference, otherwise the congress of representatives of the powers, called by the czar to discuss the possibility of taking steps toward a general disarmament, will meet here on May 18.

Commemorated His Death.

BERLIN, March 9.—The emperor and empress of Germany and their family commemorated the death of his majesty's grandfather, Emperor William I, to-day by visiting the mausoleum and depositing wreaths upon it.

The Chicago End.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The Chicago end of the investigation regarding army beef began to-day with the arrival of Major General James F. Wade and Brigadier General George L. Gillespie, members of the court of inquiry. They had been preceded by General George W. Davis, Lieutenant Colonel George B. Davis and Major J. M. Lee.

This afternoon the commission continued making its way through one packing establishment after another, the members endeavoring faithfully to afford themselves all the details of transforming cattle into canned roast beef, etc. No oral testimony was taken.

Some Slaughtering Done.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Minister Sampson, at Quito, has reported to the state department that in the battle which ended the revolution in Ecuador, 800 were killed and several hundred mortally wounded, and also 400 prisoners taken.

Movements of Steamships.

NAPLES, March 9.—Arrived: Ems, New York.
HAMBURG, March 9.—Arrived: Patricia, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio: Generally fair; fresh to brisk north to east winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday observed by C. Schnepp, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	40	3 p. m.	49
9 a. m.	42	5 p. m.	50
12 m.	47	Weather—Cloudy.	